

EDITORS:

WM. BOERICKE, M.D., W. A. DEWEY, M.D., AND C. L. TISDALE. M.D.

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OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT, PROF. H. C. FRENCH, M. D., San Francis

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Original Articles—	Page.
Verifications	129
"The Primitive Mentalist"	132
Anasarca	135
A Psychological Puzzle	136
Obstetrical Points	137
Ophthalmology and Otology-	
Lecture Delivered at the Hahneman Ho pital College of San Francisco	
Colleges and Hospitals-	
Southern Homoepathic Association	143

The State Medical Society	8
Correspondence— Proving of Antikamnia 14	
Personals 14	9
Book Reviews-	
Announcement 15	1
Clinical Items 15	4
Selections-	
White of an Egg in the Treatment of	60

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THE

CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH.

Vol. X.

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May, 1892.

No. 5.

Original Articles.

VERIFICATIONS.

BY B. F. MERTZMAN, M. D., SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

[Read before the Homocopathic Medical Society of Southern California, held at the Hotel Del Coronado, San Diego, California.]

Of all the evidence that can be brought to bear to demonstrate the truth of homœopathy, there is none more positive and convincing than the great fact that a medicine which can create certain conditions in the healthy, possesses the power of curing analogous conditions in the unhealthy.

In the face of the most unreasonable opposition, time and experience have established the truth of this statement.

Every physician who, therefore, cures, modifies or shortens diseased conditions by the similimum, not only verifies the truth of this law, but assists to place the name of Hahnemann and Homeopathy on a foundation which shall stand imperishable when epitaphs have vanished utterly and monuments have crumbled into dust.

In a humble way I place my testimony on this foundation by giving a few verifications.

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Retake of Preceding Frame

CASE I. Constant desire to urinate, only passes a few drops at each attempt. Urine is scant, high-colored and hot, dull pain in small of the back. One prescription of Cantharis 30x dil. cured the patient. Diagnosis Cystitis.

CASE II. Lady, æt. 27. Symptoms, headache every other day, sometimes aches in left temporal and then changes to right temporal region, also aches in the vertex, the pains are of a passing nature, worse from eating. Stomach: patient has a good appetite, yet the food does her no good; distress in stomach after eating, a heavy feeling as though a weight were in her stomach, accompanied by eructations; hot burning in stomach ascending to the mouth, feels weak and faint all over. so weak that she can barely raise her arm; offensive taste in the mouth; feels good when first rising, but becomes very weak and faint two or three hours afterwards, must lie down; feels chilly when draft of air strikes her, yet feels worse in the open air. The patient was troubled with constipation, had a bearing down feeling and a yellow tenacious leucorrhœa. The patient had suffered from these symptoms for five years. Allopathy had utterly failed to help, or even to relieve her. instances a diagnosis of Carcinoma of the stomach had been given, in truth the patient presented a Cancerous Cachexia.

My diagnosis of this case was Atonic Dyspepsia. Remedy selected as the similimum, Hydrastis. This was given in the 12th x dil., and helped her at once. Patient reported some better after the first prescription; greatly improved after the second, and considered herself well after the third. This lady gained in flesh and strength from the very first; remained under my observation for one year, and never received or took any other medicine than the three prescriptions of Hydrastis.

CASE III. Mr. S—, æt. 61; occupation, rancher; has had chronic looseness of bowels since he was sixteen years of age. Has had two falls from two-story buildings, landing on his feet in each instance. Lived in a malarious country, and had bilious remittent fever from the time he was seventeen years old until he attained his thirty-fifth year. In appearance he is very thin and sallow. Mind is very fretful and peevish when

he has bad spells; is very forgetful and cannot remember names at all. Stomach and abdomen: has constant, dull, aching pains in stomach and bowels. About once a month has looseness of the bowels; after an action he feels so weak that it makes him pant for his breath; he feels so weak across kidneys and lower part of the bowels, and has such an awful distress and dragging sensation in the umbilical, right and left hypogastric regions after an action of the bowels, that he can hardly get to the house. The stools are dark, almost black, and very fetid, sometimes look like mucus. Back: dull aching, heavy, pain in the back all the time, with frequent, sharp, darting pains in the region of the kidneys. When he stoops or gets down he can hardly get up again, owing to the pains. Pains keep him awake at night; is most restless after midnight, when he is constantly tossing about in bed.

The diagnosis was Chronic Malarial Poisoning, complicated by Chronic Intestinal Catarrh. From all the symptoms I thought I had a good Arsenicum case. He was placed on this remedy for two weeks, the 30x dil. being given. He reported very little, if any, improvement from its action. I then gave him Sulphuric acid 6x dil. He came back in a week feeling greatly discouraged, saying there was no use doctoring anyhow; he had tried so many doctors and they had not been able to do anything for him. I encouraged him by saying that Homœopathy had done wonders for others, and could not see why it should not do the same for him. I had studied Leptandra since prescribing for him, and determined to have one more chance with this remedy. What drew my attention to this remedy particularly was the fact that it has-profuse; black, fetid stool, also a mushy and fetid stool, with a weak feeling in bowels and rectum. I placed him on the 3d x dil. of Leptandra, and this was the result. In about three weeks I received a letter from him which read as follows:

"Dear Doctor:—The last prescription worked like a charm. I had only used a few doses when I discovered a radical change for the better, and your admonition to quit or lengthen the interval when I felt the first relief, was followed, and I am well, yes, well. We are very busy and I am working late and early,

but am able to do it all. This is the reason I have not called personally.

"With many thanks to your professional ability, I remain,
"Yours to command, E. G. S.

"San Diego County, September 3rd, 1890."

This, ladies and gentlemen, is over one year ago, although I have seen the gentleman on several occasions, he has taken no medicine since.

I could give many other cases, but do not think it necessary. Three such cases as I have selected at random from my day-book, will furnish as strong evidence as could be desired to establish the great and truthful law of Similia Similibus Curantur by a single individual.

"THE PRIMITIVE MENTALIST."

BY EDWARD T. BALCH, M. D., SUMMERLAND, CAL.

[Read before the Homocopathic Medical Society, of Southern California, at its first Semi-Annual Session, held at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, California.]

"The state of the patients mind, is often of the most decisive importance, in the homœopathic selection of a remedy,."

"The effect upon the state of mind and disposition, is the principal feature of all diseases."

Thus does Hahnemann, in that masterly work the "Organon," voice a law which was known and studied from the earliest times by "our ancestral mentalist."

From the first dawn of human existence (cann. ind.) on this earthly plane, man's (led. con.) greatest anxiety (ars.), was how to protect himself against danger (fluor. a. valer.), especially to his life (plb.), ever silently (agar.) watching night (carb. an.) and day (nat. c), starting at the slightest noise (borax. nux. v.), lest his enemies (anise. can. sat.) such as wild animals (caus.), or even his fellow man (puls.) should do him mischief (phys.).

His next great care (sep.) was finding of food (gra.) with which to appease his hunger (myrica. nat. c.), which, at times was so ravenous (iod.), that he almost famished (spong.) and

would fain devour his own dog (chin. bell.), or even his own fæces (verat.)

Dreading to be alone (elaps, campr.), he formed tribes or society (pall.) but he soon found that, although his person (aur.) had a greater degree of safety (viol. tri.) from attacks of strangers (amb.), still his friends (cedr.) were not always to be trusted (hyda.c.), for while some were of a wild, roving disposition (ign.), others were cruel (sel.) and false (alcoh. cocc.), especially was this the case with the one that was dark haired (nit. a., cina.), with a low, angular brow, whom he had to handle with great caution (graph.) and not in any way to contradict nicc.), for the least real or fancied trifle (can. s.), would excite his anger (staph.); so very easily offended, (bovis.), irritable (bry.), domineering (lyc.), malicious and quarelsome (nux. v.); combative (atropr.) would tear the hair from any ones head (bell.) without cause, in fact, seemed to delight in fighting (ran. b); disgustingly obscene (lil. tig.) and profane (anac); would swear like the army Flanders (cup. s.); stubborn and obstinate (alum.) as an army mule; his anger (bufo.) knew no bounds (guaic) and went not down with the setting sun (caps); then, again, he was so deceitful (coca dras.), could never tell the truth (verat); in fact, was void of the truth center; a chronic liar (opii.); as vindictive and cruel (abrot.) as a Bengal tiger; would lie in wait hiding (bell.) until after mid-night (ars.) to wreak his vengence (hydr.); would even kill (absinth.) anyone that displeased (aur.) him; was not to be depended upon (alcoh.) personification of selfishness (tobac.), still was afraid of his own shadow in the dark (stram.), or if any one approached him when alone (arn.); his scrawny (sec. c. arg. nit.) mate also; that like lean and hungry Cassius, always filled with jealousy (apis.) and afraid of death (terph.); nervous (ars. sulph.); hurrying (sul. ac) to and fro; dreads the fire (phos.) altho' he is cold and chilly (ledum.) all the time; he will steal anything, a confirmed kleptomaniac (kal. c.) even things that he does not need; so avaricious and miserly (sepia.) is he; fears the water (stram. curare.) yet would like to drown himself (cann. ind.); that he is to die soon (agn.) anyway indeed predicts the very day (acon.)

This man, although not so violent (mill.) as the other fellow

above noted, still is not a desirable one to deal with, or place much confidence (sant.) in, or from whom to expect much gratitude (sil) for favors given.

How vastly these churls (kali b.) differ from their fair-haired (agar) Falstaffian neighbor, so fat and chubby (cal. c.) full of fun, so jolly, (lil. tig.) witty, (croc. sat.) generous, (opi.); no need to fear such a man—he is usually quite peaceful (spig, nux. m.)

Will merely mention the bullying (petro.) Bumble; such laughter (coff.) his cowardice (baryt.) occasions even among children (raph.) is ludicrous in the extreme. Nought to fear from such except, his babbling (plb.) tongue.

Also the sighing (ign.) sneaking, (bar. c.) Uriah Heep, who, while professing great humility (staph.) has a depth to his schemes and projects (chin.) which, if frustrated, exhibits such furious revenge (am. c.) that hell itself hath not like; always melancholy in society (euph.).

And the proud, (plat.) haughty Lady Dedlock, whose self exaltation is so extreme that she considers everyone else too small (calc.) for her to notice, and contemptuously snubs (hydrs.) anyone that attempts too much familiarity, (chlor.) while the mild (puls.) Mrs. Dombey, that like Job Trotter could shed rivers of tears (rhus. tox.) at will, is always lamenting and moaning (hell.) for a fancied slight, or when remonstrated with (cal. c.) about the future (dig.).

I will not further fatigue you, like the garrulous (lach.) Mrs. Lirriper, or bore you with her loquacity (stan. acon.) for when excited (selen.) she could change rapidly from one thing to another (actea) nor be like Mrs. Caudle, talk to you all night, even during sleep (amt. t.).

Enough is given to demonstrate that each case is a law, a study of itself, and that the mental symptoms are the most important, indeed the leading.

Euphrasia. Cough remaining after an attack of the grip or influenza, especially morning cough with free, abundant expectoration of mucus. No cough at night. Pressure sticking pain beneath the sternum.

ANASARCA.

By E. A. DE CAILHOL, M. D., Los Angeles.

On February 15th, 1892, I was called on to treat an old Mexican lady over 62 years of age, very much enlarged by anasarca.

The size of her body around the abdomen, measured four feet nine inches; the lower limbs were considerably infiltrated, she complained of great difficulty in breathing, &c., &c. Her urine was scanty, bitter taste in her mouth, tongue heavily coated of a dark yellowish coating, her appetite was poor and she had great difficulty in locomotion.

Several physicians of the old school had treated her before me; being unable to control this disease they suggested the tapping, but the patient objected. By external appearances I should judge that she had about three gallons of liquid in her abdomen. I first analyzed her urine; it contained much bile, but not as much albumen as I expected. I prescribed for that patient one-eighth of a grain Elaterium pill morning and evening. Then, in two half glasses of water, the mother tincture of Apocynum Canab and Eupator. purp., one teaspoonful in each glass, to be taken in alternation every two hours in table spoonful doses.

From the second day that she was under the above treatment, profuse yellowish diarrhoea set in and as a consequence the abdominal liquid rapidly diminished. Inside of three weeks she had pretty nearly resumed her normal condition. I stopped then the apocynum and replaced that medicine by chelidonium major, ten drops in the same proportion of water; dose: tablespoonful every two hours in alternation with eupatorium.

Chelidonium majus soon changed the condition of the liver and the stools resumed the normal color. Forty days after I had that old lady in treatment, all her troubles were removed and her normal condition restored.

Now, in such a case, a question arises in my mind: Will the cure be permanent? I do not believe it. I think an affection of that sort, taking in consideration the age of the patient, is bound to return and carry her to the grave.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PUZZLE-A CASE.

BY OSMON ROYAL, M. D., PORTLAND, OR.

Mrs——, aged 52 years, came under my care about three years since. She had then been confined to her bed for over two years, during which time she had been under treatment by several prominent allopathic physicians for numerous supposed ailments or diseases, none of which she had. She was a sufferer from intense headaches. The stomach rebelled against both food and medicine. There was constipation, photophobia and an endless pain of ills.

The body was emaciated to the last degree. She was a victim of persistent insomnia. Her case was so near hopeless that she consented to try Homœopathy, tho' she was born and reared among a family of rabid allopaths—her father and her brothers being physicians of this school. She told me frankly that she had absolutely no faith in Homœopathy; she was grasping at it as one drowning would at a straw.

Mrs. — is the wife of a minister. She is a woman of rare gifts, highly educated and cultured in every sense, but all her life has been strongly averse to poetry. Though a woman of very extensive reading, she has never been able to read or to commit poetry without the greatest effort on her part, and when she did so, it was the severest kind of a mental strain. Naturally enough, one might say, she was also utterly lacking in the ability to rhyme. She says herself that "she never could even to save her life, make two lines rhyme." The aversion to poetry and the lack of rhyming power were equally marked.

Now comes the strange feature in the case: Accompanying the attacks of hemicrania there would come on irresistible desire to compose poetry, and with the desire the ability to do so. A poem would seem to burst in upon her all at once, and then there was no rest for her day or night, until it was committed to paper. Suddenly this momentary power would depart and in the course of days, weeks or months, the same poetical mania would again appear, when she would turn out poetry upon the subject with which she had seemed to be impressed with all the genius and inspiration of the born poetess.

The subjects of her poems covered a wide range; at one time it would be a "Thanksgiving Ode;" then "Sir. Thomas—the cat," and next a poetical version of the 23d psalm, or something descriptive of the beauties of nature, but all worthy the woman of education and culture that she is.

Another peculiar feature of this case is the constant dreaming night after night, hundreds and thousands of times, of snow—snow in as many different ways and forms as she has dreams.

I might add, without going into the real symptomtology of the case that it was one of cerebro-spinal neurasthenia, and that the Weir Mitchell treatment of isolation, rest, massage and excessive feeding are restoring her to health.

Kreosote 3x, the one remedy accredited with "dreams of snow," has almost entirely cured that symptom, while the general treatment seems to have restored her to her normal hatred of poetry and deprived her of the power of rhyme.

OBSTETRICAL POINTS.

BY C. F. FREEMAN, M. D., REDWOOD CITY, CAL.

That was quite a Macedonian cry that came from Alameda lately, and I resolved to send in some copy at the first opportunity. We ought to maintain a live journal on this coast, and I hope many will send in something, even though it be no better than mine.

I found that after giving the vaginal douche in confinement cases some of the wash would often remain in the cavity of vagina, to come away on the first movement of the patient, leaving her at once with a wet and uncomfortable napkin. At first I tried removing it by inserting a gum catheter after withdrawing the nozzle of the syringe. That was efficient, but neither neat or tasty, so by a little more thought I hit on a better plan. When the douche is given with the fountain syringe, as it ought to be, one will note that as the last water leaves the bag it gives a certain gurgling sound. I instruct the nurse, on hearing that sound, to immediately lower the

bag to the floor. This reverses the current and, on slowly withdrawing the tube, the vagina is left clean and dry for the placing of the warm, dry napkin which brings such restful comfort to the lying-in woman.

This is a small point but let us beginners have more of them suggested. It is the command of all such small points which, especially in obstetrical practice, contribute most to the neatness and tastiness of our work and brings us success, deserved credit and practice. The ART of our calling is nowhere shown to better advantage than in the lying-in room.

I do not wish by the above to open the old discussion concerning post-partum douching, but I have found that when moderately used by my own method, given or superintended by myself, it has so contributed to the comfort and progress of the patient as to create a demand for them and for me. Ladies will speak so favorably of the effects to their friends that they will call you as soon as they can prepare for your services.

Ophthalmology and Otology.

CONDUCTED BY H. C. FRENCH, M. D.

Lectures Delivered at the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco by Hayes C. French, M. D.

LECTURE I—Continued.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF THE EYE.

In a majority of eye troubles it will be necessary to enjoin partial, and in many cases absolute rest of the affected member. Photophobia is one of the most common and painful accompaniments of diseases of the cornea, iris, ciliary system and retina. Total darkness is seldom, though sometimes necessary in these cases. Allow the patient as much light as can be borne without discomfort. For shading windows grey and neutral

tints are preferable, and no chinks should be left for straggling rays of light, which are very irritating to sensitive eyes. Darkand fresh air are fortunately not incompatibles. Eye shades of "London smoke" or blue may be used to protect the eyes from light and dust, and are of great advantage, allowing patients to go about who would otherwise be confined to close and darkened rooms. They are numbered from one to eight, or from A to D; the lower numeral and A representing the lighter tints and the others the respective shades to the deepest. For general use the London smoke is undoubtedly the best tint, though blue in some cases is better from its power of partially excluding the red rays, which are highly irritating in some cases of hyperæsthetic conditions of the retina. Shades stronger than B or C are seldom needed. The darker shades diminish the light to such a degree as to cause straining of the visual power and photophobia and pain will resultfrom contrast in the degree of light, upon their sudden removal. When no longer needed their use should be gradually discontinued. We are more and more impressed with the evil growing out of the habit amongst people, of the constant and careless use of all grades of colored glasses. The cheaper variety are full of refractive flaws technically known as "water lines", and the best are not free from grave defects. We sometimes find the most incorrigible headaches resulting from an astigmatism of less than a quarter dioptre. Then, what shall we say to a habit that is tending to induce this very evil, though usually in a worse form than that in which we find it naturally? Very few of these "eye shades" are free from either spherical or cylindrical refraction, and the axis of the cylinders are, unfortunately, most frequently found in the oblique meridians. Many of them present compound refraction, that is, a combination of the spherical and cylindrical. Before adopting tinted glasses for constant wear, be sure that they are perfect; for the eye will measurably adapt itself to any imperfections in the glass. The worse form of cheap glass is the "Coquille," the concave-convex which have almost all more or less concave refraction. Intolerance of light, for which shades are almost universally employed, is often due to some refractive defect which, if corrected by the selection of suitable glasses, would obviate the necessity for any shades. If the use of shades is commenced it becomes difficult to again adapt the weakened eye to the solar light. We admit that there is a pleasant sense of independence in the ability to be your own oculist, if only in the selection of colored glasses, but when the danger thus incurred is considered, we fear it will prove an expensive sort of luxury to cultivate after all.

BANDAGING.

A compress bandage if properly adjusted to the eye is often of great advantage either for warmth or protection, and in some forms of corneal ulcer, to limit the painful motion of the globe. The "Leicester bandage" on account of its lightness and elasticity, is preferable to all others, but thin flannel may be used, and in this case the strips should be cut on the bias to secure the proper spring in the goods. The bandage should be one and a half inch wide, and from one and a half to two yards in length for a single eye, and about twice that length for a double, or figure of eight bandage. A patch of soft, clean muslin or linen should first be placed over the eye, and if any discharge is present, gluing of the lids may be measurably prevented by the application of weakly carbolized vaseline to the surface next the lids. Over the patch thus prepared a neatly adjusted pad of charpie or absorbent cotton should be so arranged as to produce equal pressure round the entire orbit, and not directly on the eye. To apply the compress bandage: standing behind the patient the free end is placed on the forehead over the eye to be bandaged, and the roller carried once round the head towards the sound eye, to the starting point; having reached the forehead over the sound eye it is carried obliquely downward and backward, above the ear, across the occiput, under the ear of the affected side, up across the cheek and over the affected eye to the forehead, where it is pinned to the horizontal turn. It may now be returned over the eye, or carried round the track of the first fold to form the second turn over the affected eye, then once more round the head to secure the whole. For the figure of eight bandage covering both eyes at the same time, the method of reversing the folds may be employed, or if the bandage is sufficiently long, and there is no objection to the extra warmth,

the bandage can be carried down over one eye and up over the other alternately. The chief point of importance in the compress bandage is to adjust it as to limit the motion of the eye without an undue sense of pressure. A very simple and efficient retaining bandage may be made by taking a strip of muslin or flannel one and a half to two inches wide, and long enough to cover the eyes and reach as far back as the posterior border of the ear lobes. The ends should be hemmed and sufficiently broad to allow the passage through each hem of a piece of tape long enough to pass half round the head and tie with its fellow at the other end of the bandage. These tapes should then be tied under the chin, and over the vertex, in such a way as to render the bandage horizontal. The tension of the bandage can be perfectly regulated by this system of tapes. Simple adhesive plaster, or the new adhesive bandage are largely superceding the more complex appliances of former Hot moist compresses, or poultices, though often redays. quired for pain in the eye, should be used with great care, and never for more than ten to twenty minutes consecutively. They may be alternated with hot dry applications which can be safely used for almost any length of time. Our object in the treatment of almost all inflammatory affections of the eye, should be, to limit as far as possible, destruction of its delicate structures, hence the hot poultice is only applicable when general suppuration is inevitable. Iced compresses have of late received great praise as an application after severe operations on the eye, or following severe injuries of that organ. After a large experience in its use in traumatic cases, and after complicated operations upon the eye, my worthy preceptor, Dr. W. A. Phillips, speaks of the merits of the iced compress in glowing terms.

Our late and lamented colleague, Dr. George S. Norton, in the Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology for 1889, page 278, records the satisfactory treatment of twelve cases of complicated cataract extraction with ice. He says: "The object of using extreme cold, it must be remembered, is to abort inflammation or check it in its incipiency. It must therefore, be used early." The ice should be broken in fine pieces and confined in a small light rubber bag, which should in

turn be enveloped by flannel or a soft towel and applied over or around the eye in such a manner as to secure a constant but not destructive degree of cold. As suggested by Dr. Norton, the cold can be perfectly regulated by placing the ice bag on the pillow and turning the eye towards it. Napkins or light towels folded into squares of about three inches each may be wet and laid on the blocks of ice, and when thus prepared may be applied in place of the iced bag, but they will, of course, require more frequent changing. My own experience in the local use of ice, accords with that of my colleagues, though in the hands of the inexperienced it should be employed with great caution. Cocaine will be found of almost incalculable value as an aid to diagnosis, as a local anaesthetic, for almost all operations upon the eye, and especially in the removal of foreign bodies from the cornea and retrotarsal folds of the conjunctiva. When the deep structures of the eye have undergone organic change and the ciliary region becomes involved, the anaesthetic properties of cocaine will often be found inadequate, and sometimes it will fail in severe conjunctivitis. Unless there is great swelling and inflammation, we perform all our enucleations by first instilling a four per cent. solution of cocaine to anaesthetize the conjunctiva after which an hyperdermic injection of the same is made along the course of each of the superior and lateral recti muscles. By this means we have often made the operation almost painless. Atropine, in all forms of iritis, (except the serous), as a means of preventing adhesion of the iris to the lens, (posterior synechia), and resting the eye by paralysing the accommodation, is almost indispensable. It is also an important local agent in many cases of keratitis. Without its aid it will often be impossible to obtain more than a proximate knowledge of the ocular refraction. Homatropine, Duboisine and Hyosciamine may be used successfully to control the accommodation when a profound effect is not desired, and have the advantage over atropine in their brief action, which passes off in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, while that of atropia lasts for a week or more. Eserine will be found of great value in serous iritis, acute glaucoma, and used in alternation with atropia to break up recent adhesions of the iris to the lens, a condition often met in the plastic forms of iritis. Eserine sometimes acts better in combination with cocaine, especially when there is great local pain and iritation; the most elegant form of administration for all these agents will be found in the compressed ophthalmic discs as furnished by John Wyethe & Brother, Philadelphia. They are furnished in any required strength, and we have found them always reliable. Astringents are sometimes useful in uncomplicated catarrhal and phletenular conjunctivitis, but should always be employed with caution, remembering that eyes differ greatly in their susceptibility to styptic action. It is impossible to determine beforehand just what particular eye will be greatly irritated, even by the mildest astringent. If time is taken to secure the homœopathic remedy adapted to every phase of each case, local measures of any kind will be seldom required. We will repeat the warning against the employment of astringents in abrasions of the cornea, especially the salts of lead.

Colleges and Hospitals.

Homœopathic Association of Southern California.

The second annual meeting of the Homoeopathic Association of Southern California, was held in the parlors of the Hollenbeck Hotel, April 13th, 14th, and 15th. There were about forty delegates present from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara and San Diego counties.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. H. R. Arndt, of San Diego, President; Dr. W. H. Stiles, San Bernardino, and Dr. B. F. Mertzmann, San Diego, Vice Presidents; Dr. S. H. Boynton, Los Angeles, Secretary; Dr. E. C. Buell, Los Angeles, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Willella Howe, Santa Ana, Treasurer.

The Society adopted articles of incorporation and a seal of very neat design. A large number of new members were added and the Society is in a very prosperous condition.

During the three days' session a large number of interesting papers were read, and upon one of the evenings a recep-

tion was held at the Hollenbeck, at which Miss Boynton and other singers, with a string quartette, furnished the music.

Among the interesting papers read were the following:

"Photography in Medicine" by Dr. Rodes. "Orificial Surgery" by Dr. DeCailhol. "Clinical Cases," by Dr. Mitchell. "Intraocular Tumors," by Dr. Brown. "A Case," by Dr. Manning. "Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Reflexes," by Dr. Hoy. Also a report from the Bureau of Materia Medica with paper by Dr. Willella Howe. "Discussion on Materia Medica," by Dr. Arndt. "Creasote and Carbo. Veg.," by Dr. Boynton. "Idiocy, Anasarca and Chorea," by Dr. De Cailhol. "A Case" by Dr. J. B. Owens. "Purpura Hemorrhagia," by Dr. E. A. Clark. "Papers on Obstetrics," by Dr. E. C. Manning and Dr. George Arndt. Mrs. Dr. Howe: "On the Importance of Intra-uterine Irrigation after Abortion." "Cachexia and Habit," by Dr. J. S. Hodge. "Dislocation of Hip with Fracture of Rim of the Acetabulum," by Dr. W. H. Stiles. "Osteo Myelitis," by Dr. George Arndt. "Fractures," by Dr. E. C. Buell.

Altogether the meeting was a most successful one. We hope to receive many of these papers for publication in THE CALIFORNIA HOMEOPATH.

Utah Homeopathic Medical Association.

The First Annual Session of the Utah Homoeopathic Medical Association, will be held at Salt Lake City, on Tuesday, May 3rd, 1892. The following is a list of the papers that will be presented:

"The Two Materia Medicas," J. C. Hanchet, M. D., Salt Lake City; "The Therapeutics of Acute Conjunctivitis," H. H. Crippen, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Electricity in Medical Practice," W. F. Howe, M. D., Evanston, Wyoming; "Some Peculiar and Persistent Symptoms with Clinical Notes," W. H. Brant, M. D., Eureka, Utah; "Positive Therapeutics and Homœopathy," J. Beattie, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Clinical Verifications," H. W. Nash, M. D., Salt Lake City; "A Clinical Case in Surgery," G. V. Parmelee, Salt Lake City; "Dressing and Treatment of Contused and Lacerated Wounds," H. W. Brant, M. D., Eureka; Clinical Cases in Surgery," E. B. Graham, M.

D., Ogden; "Abcesses; Metastatic and General," D. A. Sykes, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Orificial Surgery," C. C. Shinnick, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Inflammation in the Region of the Cæcum," C. L. Crandall, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Practical Considerations of Late Gynæcological Topics," C. L. Crandall, M. D., Salt Lake City; "The Relation of Eye-Strain to Some of the Nervous Reflexes of Childhood," H. H. Crippen, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Cervical Endometritis," C. I. Douglas, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Practical Points in Infant Feeding," G. V. Parmelee, M. D., Salt Lake City; "Practical Obstetrics," J. White, M. D., Salt Lake City.

We congratulate our Utah brethren upon the excellent showing they are making for their first meeting, and wish them success. We might also add that we should be pleased to publish all or part of the above papers.

Post Graduate Alumni.

The doctors attending the post-graduate course of the Chicago Homœopathic College organized the Post-graduate Alumni Association of Chicago Homœopathic College, on the afternoon of March 30th, 1892. Dr. Edwin Gillard, of Sandusky, Ohio, President; Dr. George W. Pringle, of Midland, Michigan, Vice-President; Dr. Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer. All doctors who have a Post-graduate diploma of the Chicago Homœopathic College, are cordially invited to become members.—Send name, address and fifty cents to Secretary-Treasurer Lorenzo N. Grosvenor, M. D., 185 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Pacific Homeopathic Dispensary.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Pacific Homoeopathic Dispensary Association, was held April 11th, at the Dispensary Building, 743 Howard street, between Third and Fourth.

A large representation of members and friends of this worthy and successful charitable institution were present.

The meeting was called to order at 3:45 by the President, Mrs. John McKee.

The Secretary read a full report of the year's business, showing that growth in useful work had characterized the Dispensary in every department. The number of patients treated during the year was 1,200. The number of prescriptions given 3754. This is an increase of one hundred per cent. over the business of the preceding year.

The Treasurer's Report showed that a balance of \$502 remains in the bank, after paying \$500 for fitting up our new quarters and other expenses amounting in all to \$1,500.

The President's Report reviewed the year's work, and pointed out new avenues of usefulness for the opening year.

An amendment to the Constitution providing for an Advisory Board, consisting of three gentlemen, was passed by a unanimous vote.

The following Directors were elected.—Mrs. J. K. C. Hobbs, Mrs. Frank W. Summer, Mrs. H. Wattson, Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. W. S. Spinney, Mrs. C. E. Gibbs, Mrs. Dorville Libby.

The Directors afterward chose their officers and appointed attending physicians, as follows:—President, Mrs. John McKee; Secretary, Mrs. Dorville Libby; Treasurer, Mrs. R. R. Haskell. Physicians, Attending.—Dr. J. Stow Ballard, Dr. E. N. Lowry, Dr. A. S. Larkey, Dr. A. C. Peterson (oculist), Dr. Alice M. Goss, Dr. Palm. Physicians, Consulting.—Dr. J. A. Albertson, Dr. J. N. Eckel, Dr. Laura A. Ballard.

The Dispensary is open for three daily clinics.

Visitors are always welcome.

J. S. LIBBY, Secretary.

Washington State Homeopathic Society.

The fourth annual session of the Washington State Home-opathic Medical Society will be held in Seattle, at the Grand Hotel, May 10, 1892. It is expected that there will be a large attendance and a full quota of interesting and instructive papers. All Homeopaths in the state are earnestly urged to be present and to join the Society if they are not already members.

Homœopaths from neighboring states are very cordially invited to meet with us and to help to advance the interests of homœopathy in the Northwest.

The following is the announcement of bureaux:

Materia Medica and General Therapeutics-C. Munson, chairman, W. W. Misner, C E. Grove. Psycological Medicine and Nervous Diseases-J. G. Gundlach, chairman, E. G. Johnson; W. R. Gray. Surgery-C. A. Walsh, chairman, P. J. Gerlack, M. A. Lewis. Paedology-E. D. Olmsted, chairman, P. McDougal, A. Hughes. Obstetrics--F. A. Churchill, chairman, C. M. Baldwin, Sarah Kendall. Electro Therapeutics—T. M. Young, chairman, E. S. Bailey, A. C. Hughes. Sanitary Science L. W. Carpenter, chairman, J. M. Lawrence, E. S. Bailey. Potency—F. W. Southworth, chairman, C. M. Selfridge, E. B. Penfield. Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene-A. T. Sherman, chairman, H. Ross, L. F. Thompson. Opthalmology, Otology, Laryngoscopy-F. B. Kellogg, chairman, W. A. Egbert, A. C. Hughes. Gynaecology—C. S. Penfield, chairman, F. B. Hill, C. M. Selfridge. Drug Provings—A. C. Chamberlain, chairman, J. M. Lawrence, E. S. Bailey.

We make no apology for the postponement of the announcement of bureaus. It has been purposely tried as an experiment. If members have plenty of time for delay—delay is the order until it is perhaps too late, or gets to be an old story. If they have just time to complete their work they are liable to go right at it and have it done with. The last meeting of the Society was held east of the mountains, at Spokane, and almost every member from that section contributed some paper of interest. We regret to state, however, that our State Society was represented by but one member from west of the mountains. We trust that our colleagues from the east will turn out this year in full force and make us ashamed. Be assured, gentlemen, that you will receive a cordial welcome, and that we will extend to you our freest and fullest hospitality. In the limited time left for the preparation of papers let each member be diligent and come to the meeting prepared with some useful contribution to the archives of our Society.

H. B. BAGLEY, President, Seattle.

C. E. GROVE, Secretary, Spokane:

Chimaphilla is the best remedy for chronic cystitis—dysuria with mucous sediment in urine.

Editorial Notes.

The programme for the coming meeting of the California Homoeopathic State Medical Society has been issued, and the large number of papers promised, insures the most successful meeting in the history of the Society. President Arndt and the Chairmen of the various Bureaux have worked faithfully, and the result will be seen on May 11th. No homoeopathic physician in the State can afford to miss this opportunity to meet with his professional brethren and listen to the words of wisdom that will be spoken. A glance at the different Bureaux represented and the papers that will be read shows that every department of medicine and surgery will be ably covered, and the brilliant and learned discussion that will be developed will make a mental feast that will be long remembered. Let every country in California be represented at the meeting, and we will gladly pay the expenses of any physician who can honestly say that he is sorry he attended.

Before this issue of the California Homodopath reaches its readers the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco will have opened for the session of 1892, and it is an opening of which its professors and the physicians of the Pacific Coast may well be proud. There is a large and intelligent class of students in attendance that will compare favorably with any of the Eastern Colleges. This is the first year under the new plan of a seven months' course, and we are certain it will be a successful one. Three courses of seven months each is none too much for the preparation of a doctor of medicine, and we trust the time is not far distant when all the medical colleges in the country will follow the good example set by the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, and insist on a thorough medical training before a diploma is granted to any man or woman.

C. L. TISDALE, M. D,

Correspondence.

Proving of Antikamnia.

EDITORS CALIFORNIA HOMŒOPATH—In November's HomŒoPATH, our attention was called to an article on Antikamnia. Dr. Wagner one day last month was taken with a severe headache for which she took a five-grain tablet of Antikamnia. On exertion she noticed the depressing sensation and when she started down stairs she became so depressed that she lost consciousness for a moment—fell and sustained a colles fracture, from which she is still suffering, but has almost recovered.

Sincerely yours,

BERTHA WAGNER.

Personals.

THERE is an excellent opening at Selma, Cal., for a good Homœopathist.

THE Utah Homoopathic Medical Association convenes at Salt Lake City on May 3rd.

THE Oregon State Homœopathic Medical Society meets on May 10th, at Portland, Or.

DR. H. NEVINS, of the class of '91, Hahnemann Hospital College, has located at 1513 Mission street.

DR. WILLIAM K. FLATT, a Homoeopathist, has come to San Francisco, and located at 1415 Castro street.

Los Olivos, Santa Barbara County, offers a good location for a homeopathic physician. It is in a growing part of the State.

DR. G. H. PALMER and DR. R. H. CURTIS have been appointed medical examiners for the Banker's Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa.

DR. WINTERBURN has taken editorial charge of the Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics. The profession and the journal are to be congratulated.

Society Meetings.—The California State Homoeopathic Medical Society convenes at the Hahnemann Hospital College building, on May 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continues in session three days. Come and bring your papers.

THE Homeopathic Physician for April, 1891, contains a very admirable photogravure of the late Dr. Lippe. The thanks of the profession are due to the enterprising journal for this service to them.

THE Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, held its Thirty-third Annual Commencement Exercises at the Pickwick Theatre, St. Louis, on the evening of March the 17th, and graduated seven M. D'S.

DR. WILLIAM SIMPSON, our genial San Jose confrere, was married on Tuesday, April 12. The doctor spent his honeymoon at Los Angeles, where we understand, he was royally received and feted by our Los Angeles brethren.

ANOTHER candidate for journalistic honors is The Medical Standard, Hom-copathic. It hails from Kansas City, Missouri, and the first number is a very creditable one. It gives the Life Insurance Companies a shot editorially.

An interesting feature of the Minneapolis Homocopathic Magazine is an index of therapeutics in current homocopathic literature, by Professor W. E. LEONARD. We will quite likely steal this feature for the Homocopath some day.

E. A. Temple, President of the Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines, Iowa, has recommended the appointment of two homœopathic physicians in this city as examiners in that company. We know of several of our physicians who have taken policies in the company.

DR. CURRIER kindly called our attention to an error in his biography, which we published last month. The doctor graduated at the Penn University, instead of the University of Pennsylvania. We took it from our notes which said "Penn University," but we were careless enough to insert a period after the word Penn. Hinc illae lachrimae.

MR. E. W. Runyon, of the firm of Boericke & Runyon, has just returned from an extended tour throughout the southern part of this State. Mr. Runyon has kept us posted about affairs in that section of the State. He attended the meeting at Los Angeles and is enthusiastic about the unity of our Southern brethren. His only regret of the whole trip was that we were not with him.

DR. ALFRED HEATH, of London, is writing for the Homœopathic World of that city, a series of articles on the Homœopathic Medical Schools of the United States. The April number contains the article on the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, and is very flattering to that instition. DR. HEATH is doing good work in enlightening our English brethren upon a subject of which we have reason to believe they have heretofore misunderstood.

An attractive new hom copathic journal has appeared in Minnesota, entitled the Minneapolis Hom copathic Magazine. Its able editor is Dr. Henry C. Aldrich.

DR. D. N. BANNERJEE, of Calcutta, has written an admirable tract on the Treatment of Cholera, in which the remedies homœopathically indicated are clearly differentiated. The doctor is the founder and physician of the Calcutta, Arrah and Nalihul Homœopathic Dispensaries. He is doing most excellent work as is seen from the published reports. During the half year ending December, 1891, the total number of consultations was 5,737. A complete medical library is very much desired and authors, publishers and medical societies are requested to help on the good work by sending a copy of their respective publications. Address 43 Chorebagan, Calcutta, India.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPO-SITION OF 1893. A—Division of Homeeopathy; Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on a Congress of Homeeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. J. S. Mitchell, Chairman; Dr. R. Ludlam, Vice-Chairman; Dr. R. N. Foster, Dr. E. C. Laning, Dr. W. F. Knoll. II—The Woman's Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Homeeopathic Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chairman; Dr. Elizabeth McCracken, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Julia Ross Low, Dr. Isadore Green, Dr. Emma C. Geisse, Dr. Coresta T. Canfield, Dr. Isabella Hotchkiss.

Book Reviews.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Gregg on Diphtheria.—To those who are acquainted with the works of the late Dr. Rollin R. Gregg, of Buffalo, it is unnecessary to offer any words in justification of the Dunham Medical Society in reproducing his book on Diphtheria. This little volume has for years been out of print, and in spite of the heavy premium offered for it at second-hand stores, the difficulty of securing it has increased until it is practically impossible to secure a copy from any source. To those who are not acquainted with the book it is confidently asserted that it contains the fullest measure of soundest thought and ripest experience, and no man who is called upon to manage the dreadful malady of which it treats, can afford to be without the priceless truths found in such profusion between its covers. Mrs. Gregg has kindly presented Dunham Society with the copyright of the book, which we propose to republish purely as a philanthropic and missionary enterprise. It will be completely revised, enlarged, and greatly improved by Dr. H. C. Allen and T. J. Kent, who have generously tendered the Society their services for that purpose. New remedies will be added, additional indications inserted, verifications reported, and the value of the book thereby greatly enhanced. Notwithstanding the immeasurable value of the new edition over the old, the former will be sold at one dollar to physicians, with a discount to students. Copies will be sent gratuitously to college libraries, students reading rooms, and to all places where its perusal will strengthen the cause of Homœopathy. If any surplus remains in the treasury after the books are distributed, it will be used as a fund for the publication of missionary matter, homœopathic statistics, or perhaps employed in publishing other facts touching the treatment of the same terrible scourge in which Homœopathy has won immortal victories. All persons desiring the book will please send their names at once, and when the books are ready subscribers will be notified by postal card.

By order of the Society,

HOWARD CRUTCHER, M. D., Secretary.
78 State Street, Chicago.

The International Medical Annual and Practitioner's Index for 1892. Edited by P. W.WILLIAMS, M. D., Secretary of Staff, assisted by a corps of thirty-two collaborators, European and American, specialists in their several departments. 644 octavo pages. Illustrated. \$2.75. New York: E. B. Treat, publisher, 5 Cooper Union.

The tenth yearly issue of this valuable one-volume reference work is to hand, and it richly deserves and perpetuates the enviable reputation which its predecessors have made, for selection of material, accuracy of statement and great usefulness. The corps of department editors is representative in every respect. Numerous illustrations—many of which are in colors—make the "Annual" more than ever welcome to the profession, as providing, at a reasonable outlay, the handiest and best resumé of medical progress yet offered.

Part one comprises the new remedies, together with an extended review of the therapeutic progress of the year. Part II, comprising the major portion of the book, is given to the consideration of new treatment; and is a retrospect of the year's work, with numerous original articles by eminent authorities. The third, and last part, is made up of miscellaneous articles; such as recent advances in bacteriology; medical photography; sanitary science; use of suppositories in the treatment of disease; improvements in pharmacy; new inventions in instruments and appliances; books of the year, etc. The arrangement of the work is alphabetical, and with its complete index, makes it a reference book of rare worth. In short the "Annual" is what it claims to be, a recapitulation of the year's progress in medicine, serving to keep the practitioner abreast of the times with reference to the medical literature of the world. Price the same as in previous years, \$2.75.

Bacteriological Diagnosis. By James Eisenberg, of Vienna; translated by N. H. Pierce, M. D., of Chicago. Philadelphia and London: The F. A. Davis Co., publishers, 1892.

This is the most recent work on bacteriology and its second edition has been ably translated for the English reading schools of medicine. It simply gives the distinguishing features between the different bacilli and as such it is a very useful work and should be purchased by all interested in that science.

A Practical Treatise on Electricity in Gynæcology. By E. H. GRANDIN, M. D. and Joseph H. Gunning, M. D. New York: William Wood & Co., 1891.

This little work gives in a concise manner an unbiased estimate of the value of electricity in the treatment of women's diseases. It is a work that is the outcome of ample and prolonged study and experience. One can, from this work, learn all that is needed to successfully apply this agent in gynæcological practice.

A Treatise on Practical Anatomy for Students of Anatomy and Surgery. By Henry C. Boenning, M. D. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, 1891.

This work serves as a text book on anatomy and as a dissector it is fully abreast of the latest teachings in anatomy. It is not like most of its kind, a compilation, but the result of years of practical work and a large experience in teaching. It is well printed and bound as are all of those emanating from the house of Davis. We advise anatomy students to buy it.

With the "Pousse Cafe." By WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, M. D. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1892. Price \$1.50.

This delightful collection of post prandial verses by our eminent surgeon poet, sparkles with genius and wit and awakes memories amphitheatric of long ago. It certainly rejuvenates one to read it and every physician should have a copy in the house for his own use, though we advise him to keep it off from his reception room table lest his patients read it—or more likely, take it— and get well.

Quiz Compend of Diseases of Children. By Dr. Marcus P. Halfield, Chicago Medical College. Philadelphia: P. Blackiston, Son & Co. 1891.

This is one of the best of the well known series of quiz compends issued by this well known house. It is a complete resumé of all the diseases of childhood and it is carefully arranged; giving in rotation the synonyms, etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of each disease. Every student should have it, and many practitioners will find useful hints in it. Price \$1.00.

Hahnemann's Dynamization.—However baseless the theories about it, is a fact; attenuation, when conducted according to his methods, does more than simply weaken violence, and at least in some cases, developes energy; such energy cannot be limited to the therapeutic sphere, but may at any rate, in some subjects, display itself pathogenetically also, and in actions unknown to the crude drug.—Richard Hughes.

Clinical Items.

Provings and Clinical Observations with High Potencies.

BY MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D., PHILADELPHIA.

Atropine-sulphate 30. Wonderful effect in relieving pain attending ulceration of the cornea with violent conjunctivitis, sudden and marked cure of photophobia. Atropine-sulphate 6th x given in water every hour, produced, on the third day, great dimness of vision. Can't see glassware, such as tumblers and bottles; pupils not dilated, pain in and through the eyeball, cannot see to read well. The accommodation is paralyzed. Cannot see to read even when holding the paper far off. Type looks blurred. Previously had acute normal vision. Never wore glasses. These symptoms lasted over a week. Mouth became so parched she could not speak without first moistening it. Patient took the medicine every hour for two weeks. Atropine-sulphate 6 in water every two hours, cured long-standing photophobia and lachrymation.

Aurum-mur. 5 m. Legs appear slightly swollen and very tender along the inner side of the tibia, backache very severe.

Kali-bichr, cm. Redness in throat, irritation, swollen tonsils. A very reliable remedy in diphtheritic sore throat, loss of appetite, with hoarseness.

Kali-carb. 24m. Stiffness back of neck, shooting pains through his chest; shooting pains in muscles of extremities and chest.

Kali-hyd. cm. Larynx feels sore, gums and mouth sensitive; can hardly eat for soreness. Has cured many cases of rupia and syphiloderms. Fluttering sensation at the heart, giddiness; arose from bed, thinking he would be smothered. After curing skin symptoms produced profuse watery discharges from the nose. Later on, discharge thicker, aching pains through both lungs, feels tired and weak, fluttering at heart and nervous. The high preparations have frequently cured syphilitic ulcerations, especially on the legs, where the low did noth-

ing. Sharp pains through the right lung, from the nipple backward, hoarse cough, pains through the breast, sighing respiration. Iod. potash, highly potenized and in various potencies, have relieved and cured the most persistent or chronic cases of megrim, sick headache; often the cranial bones were sensitive, after the attacks passed off; more or lesss nausea and weak vision attending the cases. Follows well after Belladonna.

Kaolin 45m. Sore throat, soreness of both lungs, constipation. Has frequently cured cases of constipation, with large, hard dry, light-colored stools; great internal soreness of the chest often relieved; painful respiration—not walls of chest, but lungs, apparently.

Kreosote cm. I know of no remedy which can compare with this in cases of cholera infantum, green stools, nausea, exhaustion, complete loss of appetite, dry skin, more or less fever, types one often sees in midsummer in the large cities. Indigestion, loss of appetite. Caused sick stomach, disposition to vomit.

Lithia Carb. 5c. Cured a chronic syphilitic bluish deep old ulcer, larger than a silver dollar on the calf of the leg in a young man. Had to get up at night to pass water. Frequent urination, with slight pain, or straining; pain over the bladder; appeared to dilate pupils. The latter lacks confirmation.

Lachesis 16m. Has cured for me a great number of cases of chronic sore throat, dryness in throat, often raw or sore, with much swelling. After producing throat symptoms in a young man, it caused severe pains all over his head, back and front. Giddy, couldn't stand, had to be carried from school, couldn't see the letters in his book, fell against the wall, etc. These occurred on the fourth day; never been so affected before. Cm quickly curative in cases of delirium tremens, where there is much trembling and confusion of ideas. Given every one-quarter hour for three days produced frightful constrictive sensation at the larynx, almost suffocated at night. In an attack woke the whole family; they poured a quantity of brandy down her throat with but little effect. All thought she was dying from inability to breathe or expand the lungs. Sat

up in bed struggling for breath like an asthmatic. Cm, in a woman at forty-five, produced rolling from side to side in the bed constantly, from hour to hour. Could not stop her; extreme restlessness and nervousness. Lachesis every quarter hour apparently cured a case of membraneous croup in last stages. Coughed up pieces like a cast of the bronchus and was relieved in two hours. 6th produced in several young persons very sore throat. Cm has cured repeatedly diphtheritic sore throat and has been of great service in malignant scarlet fever with very offensive breath; glands of neck swollen; soreness of neck to touch; suffocative attacks as soon as anything touches the larynx. Even the front part of the throat is sensitive, has to loosen everything around the neck to breathe better. Cm caused suffocative sensation; distress on either side of sternum at its middle. Cm cured hoarseness with complete loss of voice very many times.

Laurocerasus cm. Cm helped cough and greatly lessened the chronic expectorations in persons of consumptive tendency; produces a short, dry hack or clearing of the throat in others not previously so affected.

Lithia-carb. 5c. Have found it highly curative in barber's itch; circular, moist furfuraceous patches on the skin; porrigo. 5c causing a rough rash all over the body; much loose epithelium; tough, dry, itchy skin, turbid urine. 5c. Skin of the whole body is rough and dry. The face, or rather both cheeks were covered with dry bran-like scales. This was produced on several infants to whom I had given the medicine for some time.

Ledum 45m. Gnawing headache in temples; headache of back of the head and ears; talking in sleep; nausea; confused vivid dreams.

Lilium-tigrinum 45m. Compelled to pass water frequently; with burning sensation; feels bruised about genitals; bowels that were costive more regularly; smothering sensation in the chest, feels like vomiting when she touches her epigastrium. Feels as if she must cross her legs for fear everything in pelvis would be pushed out. Her head feels confused and heavy, glands or left side of neck slightly swollen and painful.

Lycopodium 45. Highly curative in violent gall-stone colic. The attacks were painful while they lasted; medicine generally relieves quickly. Verified this repeatedly. 45m. I believe I am indebted to this medicine (as a means) for the cure of pneumonia in my child when two years old. It has often acted like magic in the relief of bronchitis of young children especially. 45m. acts in a wonderful way in curing acute bronchitis of children. Great rattling of mucus in the chest. Chest oppressed, breathing rapid, cough frequent and loose. Child frequently wakes at night and rubs her nose so much and long that the parents are astonished. Have frequently verified this symptom. 45m. caused symptoms of cold in the head, verified in many cases. 45m. caused sniffles in children. Symptoms of influenza. 45m. Remarkable in relieving the short and painful breathing of pneumonia. 45m. given to a boy aged eight years, every two hours for a week, who had scrofulous ophthalmia, caused severe pain in the left side of the chest, breathing oppressed and painful like that of pleurisy.

Mephitis 1m. Cured frequently very severe, hoarse, hollow, deep cough, with soreness in the chest (often verified); convulsive, teasing, tickling cough without expectoration. The medicine causes this cough in those not afflicted with it.

Mercurius-corrosivus 5c. Curative in constipation, with socalled bilious condition. Sensation as if the mouth was scalded. Soreness of mucus membrane; frequently curative in bloody, painful diarrhœa of a chronic kind, dysentery, colic, rectal pains. 5c. After trying many remedies, this was the only one which cured bloody, frequent, offensive stools, mixed with mucus, with great pain in abdomen.

Mezereum. 103m.—Highly curative in severe nervous headaches through the temples. Pains shooting through the eyeball to the back of the head. One of the best remedies in violent ciliary neuralgia, either from disease or after operation; relieves the pain in glaucoma, has been given often with wonderful effect.

Muriatic Acid. 5c.—Heat on top of the head, wants to lie abed, so tired; slight neuralgia on left side of head, slightly sick at stomach, some diarrhœa and pain in the bowels.

Myrica Cerifera. 45m.—Mist before the eyes, appearance as if of a flame before them. Can't see well. This remedy has not been proven enough to place much dependence on the symptoms.

Myrtus Com. 5c.—Rheumatic-like pain in the armpits and shoulders; severe joint pains. Promptly relieved and cured distress and bearing-down sensation in uterus, with ovarian soreness.

Natrum Mur. cm.—Caused buzzing in ears in a number of cases. CM (Fincke) has cured a great number of cases of fever and ague given in water every two hours or eight times daily. CM had a wonderful effect in restoring vision in chronic asthenopia. Cured symptoms of spots in field of vision. CM caused sores in mouth resembling aphthæ, often verified.

Nitric Acid. 5c.— Eyes weak great soreness along the tibia' periosteum sensitive, had to wrap flannels on the legs to relieve the pain; piercing pain in the temples, sores (a crop of them) all around the mouth like fever blisters. Oppressed chest, pain across both buttocks, throat slightly sore, gums sensitive, margin of the mouth covered with sores, rash over her face and forehead, small pimples, no appetite, vomits occasionly, bowels move twice daily, eyes excessively painful and felt too sore to use much; head feels hot; legs (left more than right) very sore from ankle to knee; within the nostrils sore. Rapidly cured cases of syphilitic ulcerated sore throat, syphilitic white patches in the mouth, and many cases of chronic syphilitic ulcerations of the body, where Iodide of Potassium had been given without effect.

Nitrum. 5c.—Disposition to bite the lips; a nervous affection, crackling or clicking in ears. 5C arrested most violent attacks of asthma; relieved spasmodic breathing in heart affections. 5C cured a number of cases of painful menstruation, chronic cases, when the flow is delayed and scanty; uterine colic.—Homeopathic Physician, February, 1892.

Hecla lava for bone tumors, especially of the jawbones, and for gumboils.

Selections.

White of an Egg in the Treatment of Sore Nipples.

MADURA, INDIA.

To the Editor of the New York Medical Journal:

Sir: I wish to lay before the readers of the Medical Journal a remedy which in my hands has been most successful in that distressing complaint, the sore nipples of nursing women. It is the painting of the nipples several times a day with the white of egg. This soothing, albuminous covering forms a delicate film over the abraded nipple, and the surface is soon within a few hours, except in severe cases—entirely healed.

I believe that there is no necessity for excoriations or cracks to occur on the nipples of nursing women if the first tender feeling is met promptly by this application. It is a remedy which can be had at a moment's notice in any household and easily applied with a camel's hair brush or a feather.

Case I. Mrs. P. The nipples began to be painful on the fifth day. White of egg was ordered to be applied. After a few hours the pain had become much more bearable, and the next day it had entirely disappeared. There was no further trouble, except that applications had to be madenow and then for a day or two as the pain reappeared. With the previous baby nursing had to be given up on account of cracked nipples.

Case II.—Mrs. L. This patient I saw in consultation on the twelfth day. Both nipples were very painful. In the right nipple there was a deep crack. Nursing caused the usual agony of such conditions. The baby occasionally vomited bloody milk. White of egg was ordered for both nipples. The right breast was not nursed by the baby for three days, distension being relieved by the breast pump, and also a belladonna plaster was applied intermittently to lessen secretion. At the end of three days the crack was quite healed and nursing was carried on for several months. Applications were made at times when the nipples became tender.

CASE III.—Mrs. V. On the third day the nipple of the right breast became slightly abraded, and pain was bitterly complained of. White of egg was ordered to the nipple. Next day the pain was bearable. The patient stated that during the night pain had appeared in the left nipple, and she began the application to that nipple also. A tendency to abrasion continued in both nipples for several weeks, but by constant applications she was able to nurse her baby with little discomfort.

The albumen may best be applied just after nursing, while the nipple is still moist from the baby's mouth. As somewhat of a thick film is formed, it is well for the nipple to be moistened with a soft cloth dipped in water just before the baby is again put to the breast. The efficiency of the albumen is heightened by allowing it to dry on thoroughly before drawing the clothes again over the breast.

FRANK VAN ALLEN, M. D.

Dr. F. B. Robinson, Chicago, old-school physician says: I feel quite sure that one-third of all the laparotomies in the United States are entirely superfluous and unnecessary. The size of a women's ovary varies as much as her breast does and but few would think of cutting the breast because it was a little larger than usual. Men remove what are called cystic ovaries. Now the ovary itself is a cystic organ. Two practitioners while in Chicago, observed seventeen operations for so-called cystic ovaries. By close examination of the specimens after removal they could find nothing the matter with any of the seventeen ovaries except five or six and they were about two inches long. This simply shows that ovaries are removed without regard to the necessity of the case.

Vinegar in Croup.—Dr. S. J. Bumstead (North American Practitioner) regards vinegar as a very valuable therapeutic resource in catarrhal and membranous croup. He uses it in the form of vapor, pouring the liquid into a bread pan and then putting into it bricks or flat-irons heated in the stove. In this way the room soon becomes filled with a cloud of acetic vapor. He also employs internal medication, but looks upon the vinegar inhalations as of first importance it the management of the disease.

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W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., in the New England Medical Monthly, Dec., 1890.

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